

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CONDITIONS

. . AND HOUSING . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1961

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961)

Chairman :
ALDERMAN J. A. RHODES

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR MRS. D. FRITH

Alderman :
C. HARRISON, J.P.

Councillors :

A. BLACKHAM
G. R. LANE
L. LEES
T. S. MARTIN
MRS. A. MILFORD

F. E. NASH
H. W. SIMPSON
C. STONE
MRS. W. M. TOWNROE, J.P.

Staff changes during 1961

Mr. D. W. M. Morten, commenced duty as Additional Public Health Inspector, 16.1.61.

Mr. H. Batson, commenced duty as Additional Public Health Inspector, 6.2.61.

Mr. W. R. Baylis, commenced duty as Pupil Public Health Inspector, 13.2.61.

Mr. A. Daws, Pupil Public Health Inspector, resigned 30.9.61.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>		J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	.....	M. GIBBS, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs (Part-time))</i>	.....	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	.....	H. N. EARDLEY, Public Health Insp. Cert. Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.S.H.
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	.....	G. SPENCER, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	.....	C. KNIGHT, Public Health Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
		D. W. M. MORTEN, Public Health Insp. Cert. Cert. in Meat Inspection. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.
		H. BATSON, Public Health Insp. Cert. Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	.....	W. R. BAYLIS.
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	.....	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT.
<i>Clerk</i>	.....	MRS. D. M. RILEY.
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	.....	MISS J. HARRISON.
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	.....	G. DAVIS.
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	.....	W. KELLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

Tel. 1296/7.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the year 1961. The report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The statistics for 1961 show the customary annual variations of increase and decrease or of worsening and improvement but taken as a whole they reveal a satisfactory state of health. At least one new and welcome record has been achieved.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 15.2 per 1,000 live births is the lowest ever recorded in the history of the Borough. It is too much to hope that this exceptionally low rate will be maintained but it is gratifying to observe that the trend is steadily downward and that the average for the last 10 years is now 27.8. The majority of these deaths (10 out of 14) occurred in the first week of life and were due to extreme prematurity or congenital abnormality so severe as to be incompatible with life. No infant lost its life from privation, neglect or violence or from any cause which could be definitely described as preventable or avoidable. Surely this is a great tribute to the medical, nursing and child welfare services on the one hand and to enlightened parental care on the other.

The Birth-Rate at 17.4 per 1,000 of the population is the highest since 1953 and offsets the slight increase in the Death-Rate of 11.9 per 1,000 of the population. Both these rates are above the average for the last 10 years and the natural increase—the excess of births over deaths—is the highest since 1956.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1961 was 785, a little more than double the number in the preceding year. This greatly increased prevalence was entirely due to 741 cases of measles which occurred during the year which was more than treble the number of cases of measles occurring in the preceding year. Measles exhibits this tendency to flare up after a year or two of comparative quiet. It is pleasing to record that in spite of this high prevalence no deaths occurred. Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough were almost absent during the year and no cases of Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria or Food Poisoning were notified.

An interesting announcement was made in 1961 to the effect that the field trials with Oral Polio Vaccine had proved successful and that this vaccine, elaborated by Professor Albert B. Sabin of the University of Cincinnati, was now in production and would be available for general use in early 1962. The Salk type vaccine, which no doubt the Sabin vaccine would ultimately supercede, would continue to be available for those who desired it. This new vaccine which is taken on sugar or in syrup demolishes the arguments of those who have so far refrained from obtaining protection for themselves or their children because they did not like or did not believe in injections. I sincerely hope that from now on we shall have one hundred per cent. of our children and priority age groups protected against this crippling disease. The day may not be far distant when virus and other infections will be conquered by the swallowing of a synthetically produced resistance stimulator either as a tablet or a drop or two of liquid on sugar. Such is the hope and promise of present day research.

The cleansing and purification of the air we breathe is the last great environmental reform remaining to be accomplished and it has been brought immeasurably nearer by the Clean Air Act 1956, which now gives local authorities power to prevent atmospheric pollution from industrial and domestic chimneys alike.

The Mansfield Corporation has now made its second Smoke Control Order, officially designated the Borough of Mansfield No. 2 Smoke Control Order 1961, defining an area containing 575 premises on the prevailing wind side of the town. Although the order is dated 1961 it is most unlikely that it will begin to be operative until early 1963 owing to the long-winded, cumbersome procedure of the Clean Air Act, 1956. If the Government and especially the Minister of Health is desirous of local authorities speeding up their Clean Air Programmes then he must, without further delay,

stream-line the procedure. He should cut the red tape and waken up those authorities who have not yet made a start on cleaning up their area and its atmosphere. Mansfield is surrounded by such authorities.

For the third year in succession there have been no Maternal Deaths so that 1959 to 1961 has equalled the record set up in the period 1948 to 1950. Our congratulations are due to the doctors, midwives, nurses and health visitors who have made this possible. May this excellent state of affairs continue and may 1962 see the achieving of a new record.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation and efficient work of the whole of the staff of the Health Department and in conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

1.—General Statistics.

Area (in acres)	7,009
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1961)	17,558
Rateable Value (31st March, 1962)	£713,297
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,875
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	52,960

2.—Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	435	430	865
Illegitimate	32	24	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	467	454	921
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 17.4.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total births 6.1.

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	9	14
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	10	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 17.1.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	324	308	632

Death-rate 11.9 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	—	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	7	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infantile Mortality-rate 15.2 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 13.9 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality-rate 35.7 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)—10.9.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)—10.9.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)—27.7.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00
(b) From other Maternal Causes	0	0.00

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	0
(b) From Whooping Cough	.....	.....	0
(c) From Diphtheria	.....	.....	.0
(d) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.....	.....	1

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

The Birth-rate 17.4 per 1,000 population shows a slight increase on the previous year, and is also above the average for the last ten years which is 16.2 per 1,000 population.

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population			
1952	15.9
1953	17.5
1954	15.4
1955	15.1
1956	16.1
1957	15.7
1958	15.8
1959	16.7
1960	16.9
1961	17.4

Death-rate 11.9 per 1,000 is 0.1 above the rate for last year, and is also above the average for the last 10 years which is 10.9 per 1,000 population.

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1952	10.0
1953	10.4
1954	10.5
1955	10.5
1956	10.3
1957	10.5
1958	11.7
1959	11.7
1960	11.8
1961	11.9

The Birth-rate and Death-rate for the Borough compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Mansfield	England and Wales
Birth-rate	17.4	17.4
Death-rate	11.9	12.0

Natural Increase—i.e. the increase of births over deaths, amounts to 289.

Year	Natural Increase			
1952	311
1953	362
1954	257
1955	241
1956	302
1957	270
1958	217
1959	261
1960	266
1961	289

Maternal Mortality. No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 live (and still) births		
	Mansfield England and Wales		
1952	2.36 0.72
1953	0.00 0.76
1954	4.87 0.69
1955	0.00 0.64
1956	1.16 0.56
1957	1.18 0.47
1958	1.18 0.43
1959	0.00 0.38
1960	0.00 0.39
1961	0.00 0.33

Still-births.

Registered still-births totalled 16 during 1961 giving a rate of 17.1 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births			Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1952	24.8	0.41
1953	30.1	0.54
1954	26.4	0.42
1955	20.0	0.30
1956	24.5	0.40
1957	26.1	0.42
1958	17.7	0.28
1959	16.7	0.27
1960	24.1	0.41
1961	17.1	0.30

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths occurring in children under one year of age was 14, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 15.2. This is below the rate of 21.4 for England and Wales for 1961, and the average rate for the past ten years which is 27.8. It is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births			
1952	31.5
1953	33.3
1954	36.3
1955	29.3
1956	21.8
1957	37.8
1958	16.8
1959	23.9
1960	32.5
1961	15.2

The causes of these infant deaths related to age are shown on the following table :—

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Pneumonia						1		1		2
Premature Birth	4				4					4
Intra Cranial Haemorrhage	2				2					2
Atelectasis	3				3					3
Gastro Enteritis							1			1
Meningitis						1				1
Hyaline Membrane Disease	1				1					1

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The number of infants dying during the first four weeks of life was 10, giving a rate of 10.9 per 1,000 live births.

This figure is below the average for the last ten years which is 18.2.

Year	Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births
1952	18.2
1953	22.2
1954	23.7
1955	19.1
1956	16.7
1957	23.1
1958	6.0
1959	18.2
1960	24.6
1961	10.9

Early Neo-Natal Mortality.

During the year 10 infants died during the first week of life, mainly due to prematurity or congenital causes so severe as to be incompatible with the continuance of life. The rate of 10.9 per 1,000 live births was below the average of 15.4 for the last 10 years.

Year	Deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			
1952	13.3
1953	20.0
1954	20.0
1955	16.5
1956	14.3
1957	20.7
1958	4.8
1959	15.9
1960	17.9
1961	10.9

Peri-Natal Mortality.

The Peri-natal mortality rate expresses the still-births and infant deaths arising from causes acting before, during, and immediately after the birth.

Year	Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			
1952	38.8
1953	49.5
1954	46.2
1955	36.2
1956	38.5
1957	46.3
1958	22.4
1959	32.4
1960	41.6
1961	27.7

Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows an increase of 0.9%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births			
1952	5.4
1953	4.6
1954	6.2
1955	4.5
1956	5.7
1957	3.8
1958	5.0
1959	5.8
1960	5.1
1961	6.0

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e. the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births was 34.5.

The illegitimate infant mortality rate, i.e. the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 35.7

Cancer Deaths

The 105 deaths from this disease during the year was 12 less than the number recorded in 1960.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

			1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Under 40 years	.....	.....	5	8	1	1	2
40 to 50 years	.....	.....	6	5	8	10	7
50 to 60 years	.....	.....	18	19	15	25	22
60 to 70 years	.....	.....	33	34	22	29	22
70 to 80 years	.....	.....	28	36	30	35	27
Over 80 years	.....	.....	15	15	13	16	8
Totals			105	117	89	116	88

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, breast and lungs, causing 63.8% of the deaths.

The death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 population is 1.9 compared with 2.16 for England and Wales as a whole.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Pancreas	Liver	Gall Bladder	Prostate	Bladder	Kidney	Uterus	Vagina	Ovary	Breast	Lungs	Pharynx	Oesophagus	Parotid	Skin	Multiple
33		1																			1
37	1										1										
38		1													1						
39		2												1	1						
42	1		1																		
45	2										1					1					
48		2				1										1					
49		1													1						
50		1													1						
52	1				1																
53	3		1													2					
55	1	1		1									1								
56	1	2		1			1														1
57	2									1						1					
58	1	1										1				1					
59	3	1	1							1				1		1					
60	3			1												2					
61	1	2		1											1	1					
62	2															2					
63	3	1	2									1				1					
64	2	1				1									1						1
65		2				1									1						
66	2	2		1											1	2					
67		2		1		1															
68	2	3	1	1								1				1					1
69	1	4	1			1												1			2
70	2	2		1	1				1							1					
71	1															1					
72		3	1	1												1					
73	1	1	1												1						
74	1	1		1						1											
75	1	3			1	1									1	1					
76	2		1								1										
77		3	1													1		1			
78		2	1												1						
79	2	3	2	1					1	1											
80	1	1		1					1												
81	2	1	2					1													
82	1			1																	
83	2	1							1								1			1	
84		3	1												2						
85	1	1		1											1						
86		1	1																		
	49	56	18	14	3	6	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	2	14	21	1	1	1	1	6

The occupations of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Colliery Worker	.....	.....	4	Housewives	.....	24	
Colliery Worker (R)	.....	.....	2	Widows	.....	27	
Miner	.....	.....	5	Spinster—			
Miner (R)	.....	.....	5	Nurse (R)	.....	1	
Labourer	.....	.....	2	Spinster—			
Labourer (R)	.....	.....	1	Housekeeper	.....	1	
Plumbers Mate (R)	.....	.....	1	Spinster—School			
Railway Checker	.....	.....	1	Mistress (R)	.....	1	
Railway Foreman	.....	.....	1	Spinster—No			
Storeman	.....	.....	1	occupation	.....	2	
Store Porter	.....	.....	1				
Kitchen Porter (R)	.....	.....	1				
Warehouseman (R)	.....	.....	1				
Boilerman (R)	.....	.....	1				
Driver	.....	.....	1				
Crane Driver	.....	.....	1				
Chauffeur (R)	.....	.....	1				
Bus Driver	.....	.....	2				
Bus Cleaner	.....	.....	1				
Garageman (R)	.....	.....	1				
Printer	.....	.....	1				
Linotype Operator	.....	.....	1				
Newsagent (R)	.....	.....	1				
Chartered Accountant	.....	.....	1				
Butcher (R)	.....	.....	1				
Market Salesman	.....	.....	1				
Hosiery Knitter (R)	.....	.....	1				
Laundry Worker	.....	.....	1				
Window Cleaner	.....	.....	1				
Gardener (R)	.....	.....	1				
Caretaker	.....	.....	1				
Electrician (R)	.....	.....	2				
Undertaker (R)	.....	.....	1				
Occupation Unknown	.....	.....	1				

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 881 of whom 758 were under 5 years of age, and 123 aged 5—14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 70.2 compared with 77.8 in 1960.

The number of children already immunised who were given a “boosting” or reinforcing dose during the year was 639.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been followed during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The weekly clinic for inoculation against whooping cough commenced in November 1946. This clinic has been carried on without interruption through 1961, and during the year 762 children have been inoculated against this disease.

SMALLPOX.

442 Primary and 14 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1961, chiefly among the child population of the Borough.

POLIOMYELITIS.

During the year 2,618 persons comprising 1,500 children born between 1943-1961, young persons born between 1933-1942 and 768 persons born before 1933 but under 40 years of age, and 23 persons in other priority groups (including expectant mothers) received a course of two injections. In addition 1,995 persons received a third “booster” injection, and 3,647 4th injections.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children in their 14th year was begun during 1958. During 1961, 249 children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 205 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. The 33 reactors were referred to the King's Mill Hospital for X-ray examination.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

(b) Vermin.

Health Visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 785 compared with 365 in 1960.

Measles. 741 notifications were received during the year compared with 207 in 1960. Two cases were admitted to Hospital.

Year				
1952	.....	.....	.....	596
1953	.....	.....	.....	100
1954	.....	.....	.....	80
1955	.....	.....	.....	924
1956	.....	.....	.....	3
1957	.....	.....	.....	742
1958	.....	.....	.....	462
1959	.....	.....	.....	221
1960	.....	.....	.....	207
1961	.....	.....	.....	741

Whooping Cough. Eight notifications of this disease were received during the year. The number in 1960 was 77. No death occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever. 19 cases of this disease were notified and eight were admitted to the Fever Hospitals. No death was recorded.

Year				
1952	.....	.....	.....	135
1953	.....	.....	.....	107
1954	.....	.....	.....	37
1955	.....	.....	.....	83
1956	.....	.....	.....	35
1957	.....	.....	.....	36
1958	.....	.....	.....	23
1959	.....	.....	.....	79
1960	.....	.....	.....	49
1961	.....	.....	.....	19

Diphtheria. For the twelfth successive year no case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.
(Infantile Paralysis).

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning. No cases occurred during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 37.

No statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year.

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease during 1961 :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
55-65	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	7	1	3	4	1	—	—

The following table shows the deaths and the number of new cases notified during the past ten years :—

<i>Year</i>	DEATHS		NEW CASES	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>
1952	14	3	24	4
1953	10	1	29	4
1954	11	0	32	3
1955	11	1	25	0
1956	3	1	34	5
1957	1	1	33	3
1958	1	0	19	4
1959	0	0	28	3
1960	1	0	27	3
1961	5	0	18	4

Water Supplies in 1961

Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with the Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) 542 yards of 3-in., 2,136 yards of 4-in. and 1,318 yards of 6-in. water mains were laid to private houses in 1961 in addition to those serving new housing estates.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken and were satisfactory.
- (6) Results of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportions of population supplied from public water mains :—
 - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.98% of the population.
 - (b) 3 houses receive no supply from the public mains.

Housing

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 to 1957.

(1) Clearance Areas.

Following the completion last year of the Corporation's first post-war five-year slum clearance programme the Council submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval a new five-year programme to deal with a further 159 unfit houses.

During the year an Official Representation was made in respect of the following clearance area relating to 18 houses occupied by 57 persons :—

Area No. 109—Terrace Road Clearance Area, 1961.

(2) Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year Official Representations were made in respect of the following houses involving 16 persons :—

Nos. 50, 52, 54 and 56 Nursery Street.

Demolition Orders in respect of these houses were made by the Council in February, 1962.

(3) Local Authority owned houses Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nil.

(4) Demolition of Houses.

During the year 28 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(5) Number of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) By the Local Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
(b) By Private Enterprise	.....	.....	.....	.....	309

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough.

(a) Ambulance Facilities.

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(c) Child Life Protection.

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) Institutional Midwifery.

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham, Kilton Hospital, Worksop, and Kings Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

(g) Care of Premature Babies.

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature babies.

(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

An Ante-Natal clinic is held at St. John's Street. A Doctor is in attendance.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, Brownlow Road Chapel, Hermitage Avenue, and Abbott Road. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council.

(j) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

A Session for Immunisation is held at St. John's Street Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at all Child Welfare sessions.

(k) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield District General Hospital. Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
		3-45 p.m. to 5-45 p.m.
FEMALES	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

This service is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

(l) Tuberculosis.

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at Kings Mill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
CHILDREN		2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

MEN	Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
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Special clinics for Employed persons (Men and Women)—
Thursday evenings, 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

B.C.G. Clinic and Contact Cases—Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(m) Day Nurseries.

One Day Nursery, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm has accommodation for 40 children.

(n) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics and Physiotherapy are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Consultation clinics are also held at Pleasley Schools, Hermitage Avenue, and Abbott Road. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(o) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(p) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(q) Mansfield and District General Hospital.

This hospital is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee and has a total of 178 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical	.....	68
General Medical	.....	52
Paediatrics	.....	13
Traumatic and Orthopaedic	.....	45

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 14 beds for medical or surgical cases.

(r) Victoria Hospital.

Under the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee, this hospital has 304 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(s) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a hospital of 338 beds, under the control of the Nottingham No. 5 Hospital Management Committee.

(t) Ransom Hospital.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis and chest diseases under the control of the Nottingham No. 5 Hospital Management Committee. There is accommodation for 203 patients.

(u) Forest Hospital.

With accommodation for 96 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There are 29 beds for infectious diseases, 17 beds for dermatology and 50 beds for chronic and geriatric cases.

(v) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre.

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

Factories Act 1937 to 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	22	17	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	246	457	57	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	20	22	—	—
TOTAL	288	496	59	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. In- spector	By H.M. In- spector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	54	52	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	59	57	—	5	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	36	—	—	—	—	—

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1961.

For the first time since June 1957 the staff reached full establishment by the appointment of Mr. D. Morten and Mr. H. Batson, each of whom respectively took up their duties in the Department on 16th January and 6th February. These appointments gave much-needed aid to a depleted staff and we have now been able, not only to wipe out accumulated arrears of work, but to take the necessary administrative action to initiate the offensive to reduce the level of atmospheric pollution within the Borough as recommended in the five-year programme for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas approved by the Health Committee in July 1959.

The whole of the Borough of Mansfield is considered to be within one of the "black areas" as defined in the Report of the Committee on Air Pollution, and the Town Council, therefore, has a particular duty fully to exercise all the provisions of the Clean Air Act to rid the air of pollution.

Up to the beginning of 1961, the efforts of the Health Committee and its officers to reduce atmospheric pollution had been confined almost exclusively to dealing with the emission of smoke and grit from industrial chimneys and great improvements have been made in this respect; many firms have gone to considerable expense to install completely new boiler plants or to modernise their existing equipment to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act and this work is still proceeding, but it has become increasingly evident that, in order to obtain any further improvement in atmospheric conditions it is essential to tackle the problem of smoke from domestic chimneys. Accordingly, in September 1961, the Town Council made the Borough of Mansfield No. 2 Smoke Control Order comprising an area of approximately 512 acres in the South-West part of the town. In selecting this Area the Council were influenced by the recommendations of the Memorandum on Smoke Control Areas issued by the Ministry of Housing

and Local Government, namely, it is an area of moderate size, it is situated on the windward side of the town, and it is almost exclusively residential in character. The Area contains 574 premises of which 537 are dwelling-houses. The Corporation's application to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation of the Order was opposed by two householders residing in the proposed Area, and, as a consequence, the Minister ordered a Public Local Inquiry into the matter which was held on 29th May 1962 ; at the time of writing this Report the Minister's decision resulting from the proceedings of this Inquiry had not been made known.

The Borough of Mansfield No. 1 Smoke Control Order, which was confirmed by the Minister in 1960, comprises mainly undeveloped land and is intended to make provision for future development. The No. 2 Smoke Control Order, if confirmed, will be the first large area of practical value in the Borough and should make a most effective contribution towards the reduction of atmospheric pollution and should help to clear the way to the completion of the five-year programme and the eventual inclusion of the whole of the Town in smoke control areas.

1961 was the second complete year during which recordings were taken to measure the amount of pollution in the air at the two recording stations—one of which is situated on the roof of a multiple store in West Gate and the other in the Cemetery—and the pattern of the graphs for 1961 produced in a later part of the Report shows a close similarity to that for the previous year and again demonstrates the reduction in the amount of atmospheric pollution which takes place during the Summer months when the use of fires in domestic premises is at its lowest.

During the year 97 applications for standard grants were received under the House Purchase and Housing Acts 1959/61 and of these 95 were approved for assistance towards the modernisation of substandard houses by the provision of baths, hot-water systems, internal water-closets and other domestic amenities. During the period under review 73 houses were modernised by the provision of these standard amenities and this work attracted grant-aid totalling £6,895 to the applicants.

It is now two and a half years since the House Purchase and Housing Act introduced Standard Grants as a means to improve houses and during that time the Corporation have received 234 applications for assistance of which 223 were approved. Of these 234 applications, only 39 or 16% were in respect of tenanted houses and I must reiterate the view I expressed last year that, unless the present law is amended so as to impose some measure of compulsion

upon owner and occupier alike—for in some cases the tenant has refused to give consent to proposed improvements—to instal the necessary amenities, no significant progress towards the modernisation of the large areas of substandard, yet structurally sound, dwelling-houses at present existing in the Borough would be achieved.

Upon completion of the Council's first post-war five-year slum clearance programme in 1960, a further five-year programme for the clearance of 159 houses was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval. The first steps towards the completion of the second slum clearance programme were taken when the Town Council declared 9 houses in Caxton Terrace and 9 houses in Nursery Terrace to be the Borough of Mansfield No. 109 (Terrace Road) Clearance Area. In addition 4 houses in Nursery Street adjacent to this clearance area were dealt with by means of individual representations.

During the year 614 complaints were received in the Department and as a result of the investigation into these complaints 897 notices were served requiring repairs to houses.

Only 5 applications were received under the Rent Act 1957 for Certificates of Disrepair and all of these were granted. The provisions of this Act, in so far as Disrepair Certificates are concerned for securing repairs to dwelling-houses, seem almost dead.

The number of animals slaughtered for food at the two slaughterhouses in the Borough continue to increase and over 8,000 more animals, making a total of 38,357, were dealt with this year than in 1960. Although the number of animals slaughtered in the Borough is nearly 60% greater than that necessary for local needs, the capacity of the slaughterhouses is such that the output could be still further increased without difficulty.

All of the animals slaughtered were inspected by your Officers and, as a result, nearly 22 tons of meat including 94 whole carcasses, were rejected as being unfit for food.

The spectacular reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis in bovine animals has continued and during the year only one animal from a total of 2,559 cattle slaughtered was found to be affected with the disease.

169 samples of food and drugs, covering a wide range of articles in common and regular demand, were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. In addition, 216 samples of milk were tested for quality in your own Department. Of the samples sent

to the Public Analyst 12 were the subject of adverse reports but in 10 of the cases the irregularities were not of a serious nature and were dealt with informally. Of the remaining 2 samples, one of bread was found to be contaminated with streaks of foreign material which the Public Analyst found to be a mixture of edible fat, mineral oil and compounds of iron; investigations at the premises where this bread was made indicated that the contamination was due to a defect in the condition of a dough moulding machine. The other sample was of cream doughnuts which were found to contain a filler substance which resembled cream in appearance but in fact contained no milk-fat and was therefore not cream but an imitation concoction produced by emulsifying edible oils or fats with water. After careful consideration of the reports, the Health Committee decided to issue a severe warning to each of the firms concerned in the manufacture and sale of these two articles of food.

519 samples of milk were taken during the course of delivery to the general public or at schools and hospitals. All of the samples conformed to the prescribed tests for the efficiency of pasteurisation and only three failed the keeping quality test and two of these were bottled in dairy premises outside the Borough.

During the year 1997 inspections were made of food premises in the Borough and as a result 179 notices were served.

It is a pleasure to record the continued co-operation of the great majority of food traders in the town and to pay tribute to the efforts many of them have made to secure improvements in food handling and display. During the past ten years great advances have been made, by a large number of food traders, in the modernisation of shop fronts, internal shop accommodation, equipment and fittings and it is to be regretted—and not infrequently it is a source of embarrassment to your staff—that this progress has not been matched by a corresponding improvement in the conditions under which fish and meat and meat products are displayed and handled on the Market Place stalls. It is to be hoped that any discussions now taking place relating to the re-siting of market stalls do not exclude the possibility of the removal of the fish and meat stalls to a covered site where the present tenants of these stalls can conduct their trade under the hygienic standards expected in 1962.

The following pages give detailed information of the work carried out during the year.

It is again pleasing to pay tribute to the continued efforts of my Deputy, Mr. Spencer, and all members of the staff to make the year a successful one.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1961.
Details of Notices served and Complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	885	889
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	12	30
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	700	718
Roofs	126	171
Walls	218	215
Floors	42	43
Ceilings	108	89
Windows	189	171
Fireplaces	68	48
Washing Coppers	2	1
Sinks renewed	7	3
Water supply	21	18
Rainwater Pipes	112	132
Paving	70	67
W.C.'s repaired	69	75
W.C.'s additional	1	1
Drains cleansed	229	231
Drains repaired	121	114
Other	126	127
Houses cleansed	2	6
Houses disinfested of vermin	2	2
Overcrowding abated	—	—
Nuisances from animals abated	4	3
Rats and Mice	1	1
Offensive accumulations removed	28	23
Dustbins provided	139	162
Smoke nuisances abated	19	12
Miscellaneous	9	11
Places of Entertainment	—	—
Workplaces	4	4
Hairdressers	3	3

Food and Drugs Act Notices	.....	.....	178	151
Factory Act Notices	.....	.....	59	53
Shops Act Notices	.....	.....	2	—
Dairies	.....	.....	1	1
Agriculture (Welfare & Safety) Act	.....	.....	—	—

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	.....	897
Number of informal notices complied with	.....	919
Number of Statutory Notices served	.....	160
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—		
(a) By Owners	.....	118
(b) By Corporation in default of owners	.....	28

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	3	1	2
Public Health Act, 1936:—			
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	10	11	3
Section 24 (Drains)	26	6	20
Section 44 (W.C.'s)	—	—	—
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	6	1	2
Section 56 (Paving)	14	7	—
Section 75 (Dustbins)	70	63	1
Section 93 (Repairs)	27	25	—
Section 138 (Water Supply)	4	4	—
Totals	160	118	28

Public Health Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.	No. of Visits
Water Supply	15
Drainage	324
Stables and Piggeries	7
Offensive Trades	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	7
Factories	496
Workplaces	81
Outworkers	17
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	3
Refuse Disposal	10
Rats and Mice	53
Noise Abatement	3
Schools	42
Shops	19
Pet Shops.....	9
Upholsterers	12
Hairdressers	122
Farm Premises	—
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	4

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	885
Re-visits paid to above houses	3821

Under Housing Acts :—

No. of houses inspected	110
Re-visits paid to above houses	607

Overcrowding :—

No. of houses inspected	2
Re-visits paid to above houses	—

Verminous Premises :—

Visits paid to houses	2
Miscellaneous housing visits	80

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Smoke observations and advisory visits	.....	.....	231
Smoke Control Area No. 2 survey visits	.....	.....	631

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	.....	.....	21
Re-visits	.....	.....	4

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1062
Visits to Stalls	.....	.....	.....	.....	254
Visits to Other Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

Rent Act, 1957

During the year 5 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. Details of the work involved are given below :—

(1) Number of applications for certificates	5
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	5
(b) in respect of all defects	Nil
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords	3
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued	2
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	3
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	2

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

HOUSING ACT, 1961.

Improvement of Houses by Standard Grants.

During the year 97 applications were received for standard grants towards the cost of providing the five basic housing improvements—a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water-closet, a hot-water system and a food store. Particulars relating to these applications are as follows :—

Number of houses in respect of which applications for grants were received	97
Number of applications approved	95
Number of applications not eligible	2
Number of houses improved by the provision of the standard amenities	73
Average permissible grant per house	£125
Average actual grant per house	£94-9-1d.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

1.—MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year :—

Cows	.....	4
Beasts	.....	2559
Sheep	.....	6415
Pigs	.....	29368
Calves	.....	16
		<hr/>
		38357
		<hr/>

The following statement gives details of the meat and other foods surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained and collected daily by a local firm for processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other food condemned is disposed of at the Corporation destructor.

Carcases Condemned.

Number		Disease		Weight		
				T.	C.	lbs.
2 Steers	.....	Pyæmia	.....	9	66	
1 Steer	.....	Peritonitis, acute septic	.....	3	94	
20 Pigs	.....	Immaturity	.....	6	38	
13 Pigs	.....	Pneumonia, acute septic	.....	8	51	
9 Pigs	.....	Pyæmia	.....	12	97	
8 Pigs	.....	Oedema	.....	3	14	
7 Pigs	.....	Pleurisy, septic	.....	9	60	
5 Pigs	.....	Emaciation	.....	2	106	
4 Pigs	.....	Septicæmia	.....	5	46	
4 Pigs	.....	Swine Fever	.....	3	4	
3 Pigs	.....	Moribund	.....	4	2	
3 Pigs	.....	Generalised Tuberculosis	.....	4	80	
3 Pigs	.....	Peritonitis, acute septic	.....	8	4	
2 Pigs	.....	Fever	.....	3	9	
1 Pig	.....	Swine Erysipelas, acute	.....	1	33	
1 Pig	.....	Pericarditis, septic	.....		75	
1 Pig	.....	Extensive and severe bruising	.....	1	66	
4 Sheep	.....	Oedema	.....	1	39	
1 Sheep	.....	Pericarditis, septic	.....		46	
1 Sheep	.....	Pyæmia	.....		68	
1 Sheep	.....	Fever	.....		57	
Total Weight				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				4	11	47

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs Condemned.

				Weight		
Disease				T.	C.	lbs.
1 Forequarter of Mutton	.....	Extensive Pleurisy	.....			46
Beef	.....	Injury and Bruising	.....		5	100
Pork	.....	Injury and Bruising	.....		6	102
Pork	.....	Arthritis and Injury	.....			61
Mutton	.....	Injury and Bruising	.....			60
408 Pigs' Heads	.....	Tuberculosis	.....	2	13	31
19 Beasts' Heads	.....	Actinomycosis	.....		5	10
7 Beasts' Heads	.....	Cysticercus Bovis	.....		1	98
2 Beasts' Heads	.....	Abscesses	.....			60
1 Beast's Head	.....	Tuberculosis	.....			30
Edible Offals	.....	Various Diseases	.....	13	11	77
Total Weight				17	7	3

2.—OTHER FOODS.

Article		Cause of Condemnation	Weight		
			T.	C.	lbs.
Canned Goods	.....	Unsound	.....	3	1 50
Frozen Foods	.....	Unsound	.....		5 0
Confectionery (Sweets)	.....	Unsound	.....		4 86
Fresh Fruit	.....	Unsound	.....		2 16
Wet Fish	.....	Unsound	.....		1 100
Poultry	.....	Unsound	.....		79
Cooked Meats	.....	Unsound	.....		55
Miscellaneous	.....	Unsound	.....		94
Total Weight			.....	3	17 32

3.—TABLE OF CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	2559	4	16	6415	29363	
Number inspected	2559	4	16	6415	29363	
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	3	—	—	7	81	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	936	—	—	148	4738	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	36.70	—	—	2.42	16.41	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	408	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ....	.04	—	—	—	1.39	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 169 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examinations :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	In- formal	Total	For- mal	In- formal	Total
Milk	54	—	54	1	—	1
School Milk	—	—	—	—	1	1
Double Cream (Fresh)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream (Fresh)	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream	2	2	4	—	—	—
Butter	4	—	4	—	—	—
Margarine	3	—	3	—	—	—
Lard	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream Doughnuts	—	—	—	1	—	1
Egg Custard	1	1	2	—	—	—
Meringues	1	—	1	—	—	—
Confectionery—Flour	4	—	4	—	—	—
Bread	—	—	—	—	1	1
Milk Loaves	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wholemeal Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potato Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Almond Marzipan	1	1	2	—	—	—
Preserves	4	—	4	—	—	—
Mincemeat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Powdered Gelatine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruit Salad	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery—Sweets	5	4	9	—	—	—
Butter Tray Toffee	1	—	1	—	—	—
Milk Chocolate Block	1	—	1	—	—	—
Milk Chocolate Biscuits	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	7	—	7	3	—	3
Pork Dripping	—	—	—	1	—	1
Minced Beef	1	—	1	—	—	—
Haslet	1	—	1	—	—	—
Faggots	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stewed Steak	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cottage Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bacon and Egg Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak and Dumplings with Gravy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Polony	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meat Paste (Veal and Ham)	—	1	1	—	—	—

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—*continued*.

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	In- formal	Total	For- mal	In- formal	Total
Crab Spread with Butter	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fish Paste (Crab and Lobster)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sild in Edible Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pressed Chicken Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chicken Fritters	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Coffee	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blended Tea	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tomato Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	4	—	4	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Fruit Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drinks	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sparkling Apple Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-Alcoholic Aniseed	—	—	—	—	1	1
Raisin Flavoured Cordial	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Alcoholic Port-Flavoured Beverage	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drink Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Shake Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Creamed Horseradish	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper-flavoured compound	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Corn Relish	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mint Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Thyme & Parsley Stuffing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Processed Peas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cough Candy	—	—	—	—	1	1
Quinine Tonic Water	—	1	1	—	—	—
"L.L. & C." Linctus	—	1	1	—	—	—
"10-Hour Flu" Cold Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Concentrated Extract of Elderberry & Peppermint with Composition Essence ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Family Embrocation	—	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	1	—	1	—	—	—
	110	47	157	7	5	12

**ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES ADVERSELY REPORTED
UPON BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.**

Serial No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
24	Potted Meat	Contained only 79.0 per cent. of meat. The standard generally accepted is that Potted Meat should contain at least 95 per cent. of meat.	The manufacturer of this potted meat, a local butcher, was notified of, but did not agree with, the Analyst's observation on this sample.
65	Crab Spread with Butter	Contained only 4 per cent. of butter ; this was thought to be too low	The Food and Drugs Authority were satisfied that this article was of genuine quality and correctly described.
82	Pork Dripping	Contained 11.35 per cent. of moisture and should be described as " Pork Dripping with Gravy (or Jelly) ".	The Food and Drugs Authority were not satisfied that the Analyst's observation concerning the description of this article justified formal action. Notification of the analytical values of the sample were sent to the manufacturer of this product.
101/ OD	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat based on the standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations.	This was one of four samples taken on delivery from a consignment of four churns from a single producer. The average value of milk-fat for the whole consignment was above the legal presumptive standard.
104	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 2.6 per cent. based on the previous Ministry of Food standard	The manufacturer and vendor of this sausage, a local butcher, was informed of the Public Analyst's observation.

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—*continued*

Serial No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
115	Pork Sausage	This sample contained the following constituents :— Lean Meat—32.9 per cent. Fat —47.8 per cent. Total Meat—80.7 per cent. The Public Analyst was of the opinion that the amount of fat in pork sausage should not exceed the amount of lean meat. The amount of fat in the Pork Sausage exceeded the amount of lean meat by 14.9 per cent.	The manufacturer and vendor of this sausage, a local butcher, was informed of the Public Analyst's observations.
118	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 5.4 per cent based on the previous Ministry of Food standard	The manufacturer and vendor of this sausage, a local butcher, was informed of the Public Analyst's observations.
121	Cough Candy	The use of the word "Cough" in regard to this article recommends it as a medicine and therefore, under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act 1941, the composition should be declared.	A warning letter was sent to the retailer of this article.
123	Cream Doughnuts	This article was sold as "Cream Doughnuts" contained as a filler a substance which resembled cream in appearance. This latter substance contained no milk-fat and was therefore not cream but imitation cream.	A warning letter was sent to the retailer of this article.

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—*continued*.

Serial No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
129	School Milk	This sample consisted of two bottles of milk (1/3rd pint each) the subject of a complaint of abnormal taste. The contents of both bottles were tasted immediately on arrival. One milk was declared to be of normal taste and the other to have what was described as a "slight taste of turnips." No free chlorine was detected in either milk nor were soap or other detergents.	These samples were submitted as a result of a complaint that milk supplied to a school on a particular day had a soapy or detergent taste. Careful investigation at the dairy premises concerned failed to reveal any possible source of "contamination." No further action was taken.
158	Non-Alcoholic Aniseed	This was a syrup containing 60 per cent. of sugar, flavoured with aniseed and, as stated, containing no alcohol. It was therefore an "Aniseed Cordial or Syrup" and should be described as such. The word "Aniseed" refers to the plant itself or to the fruits thereof. The description was in view of the Public Analyst, incomplete.	The manufacturers of this article were notified of the Public Analyst's observation.

Action taken in respect of Samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst—*continued*.

Serial No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
169	Bread	<p>This sample consisted of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a slice measuring 11 x 5 x 3.5 cms. In the middle of this bread was a brownish-black substance in streaks through it measuring 6 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 cms. The contaminated portion of the bread contained compounds of Iron equivalent to 4,368 parts of Iron per million whereas the uncontaminated portion contained compounds of Iron equivalent to only 35 parts of Iron per mil. The contaminated bread contained 5.56 per cent. of fatty matter whilst the uncontaminated bread contained only 0.91 per cent. of fatty matter. The Public Analyst was of the opinion that this bread was contaminated with a mixture of edible fat, mineral oil and compounds of Iron (probably rust).</p>	<p>Investigations at the premises where this bread was made indicated that the contamination was due to a defect in the condition of a spiral dough moulder. A warning letter was issued to the firm concerned.</p>

5.—GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 216 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6.—MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Number of Dairies on Register	6
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	10
Number of inspections during the year	71

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Pasteuriser's Licences (Short-time High Temperature)	2
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's (Bottling) Licences	2
" Pasteurised " Milk Dealer's Licences	74
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences	84
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's Licences	2

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests.

During the year 519 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples appear in the following tables :—

Designation	No. of samples	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	156	156	—	156	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	213	213	—	211	2	—	—
Sterilised	102	—	—	—	—	102	—
Tuberculin Tested	48	—	—	47	1	—	—

7.—ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 20 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the result of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	20
2	2½ to 4 hours	—
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
Total		20

N.B.—The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

8.—FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

(a) Type.

	No.	Inspections
Butchers' shops	58	253
Butchers' preparation rooms	35	132
Grocers	243	794
Greengrocers and fruiterers	31	40
Canteens, hotel & cafe kitchens	95	289
School Kitchens	20	38
Bakehouses	14	89
Fried fish shops	29	121
Wet fish and poultry	6	29
Confectioners	56	37
Public houses	65	52
Hawkers' premises	17	25
Miscellaneous Food Premises	17	27

(b) Number of food premises registered under :—

	Food & Drugs Act, Section 14	Notts. County Council Act, 1951, Section 147
Butchers' preparation rooms ..	35	—
Fried fish shops	29	—
Ice-cream retailers	180	—
Hawkers' premises	—	15

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are twelve premises in the Borough registered under Section 2 of this Act.

During the year 9 samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All 9 samples satisfied the requirements of the Act.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Following are brief descriptions of the methods in use in Mansfield for the determination of grit dust and other deposited matter, smoke and sulphur dioxide :—

(a) Deposited Matter.

For this determination the British Standard Deposit Gauge is used. It consists of a glass collecting bowl 12 inches in diameter supported on a metal tripod and surrounded at the sides by a cylindrical bird-guard of wire mesh. An outlet from the bottom of the bowl connects with a polythene bottle. After one month's operation the collected sample, including the rainwater, is measured and separated by filtration into dissolved and undissolved fractions which are examined separately. The insoluble grit and dust and generally analysed for tar, other carbonaceous matter and ash and the liquid portion for acidity, calcium, sulphates and chlorides.

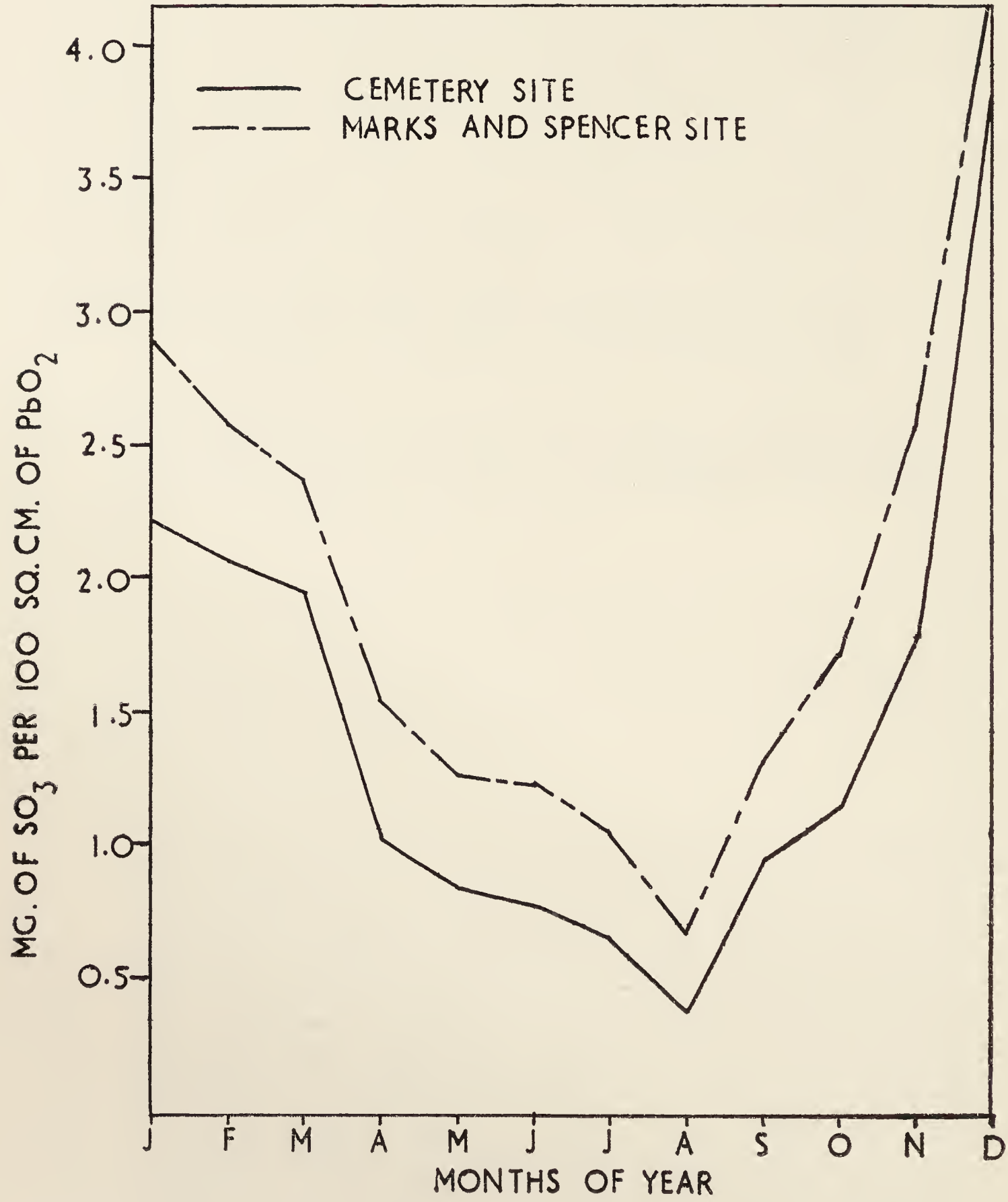
Although the results are commonly expressed in 'tons per square mile per month' it is important to bear in mind that the rates of deposition are not uniform over an area so large as a square mile.

(b) Sulphur dioxide.

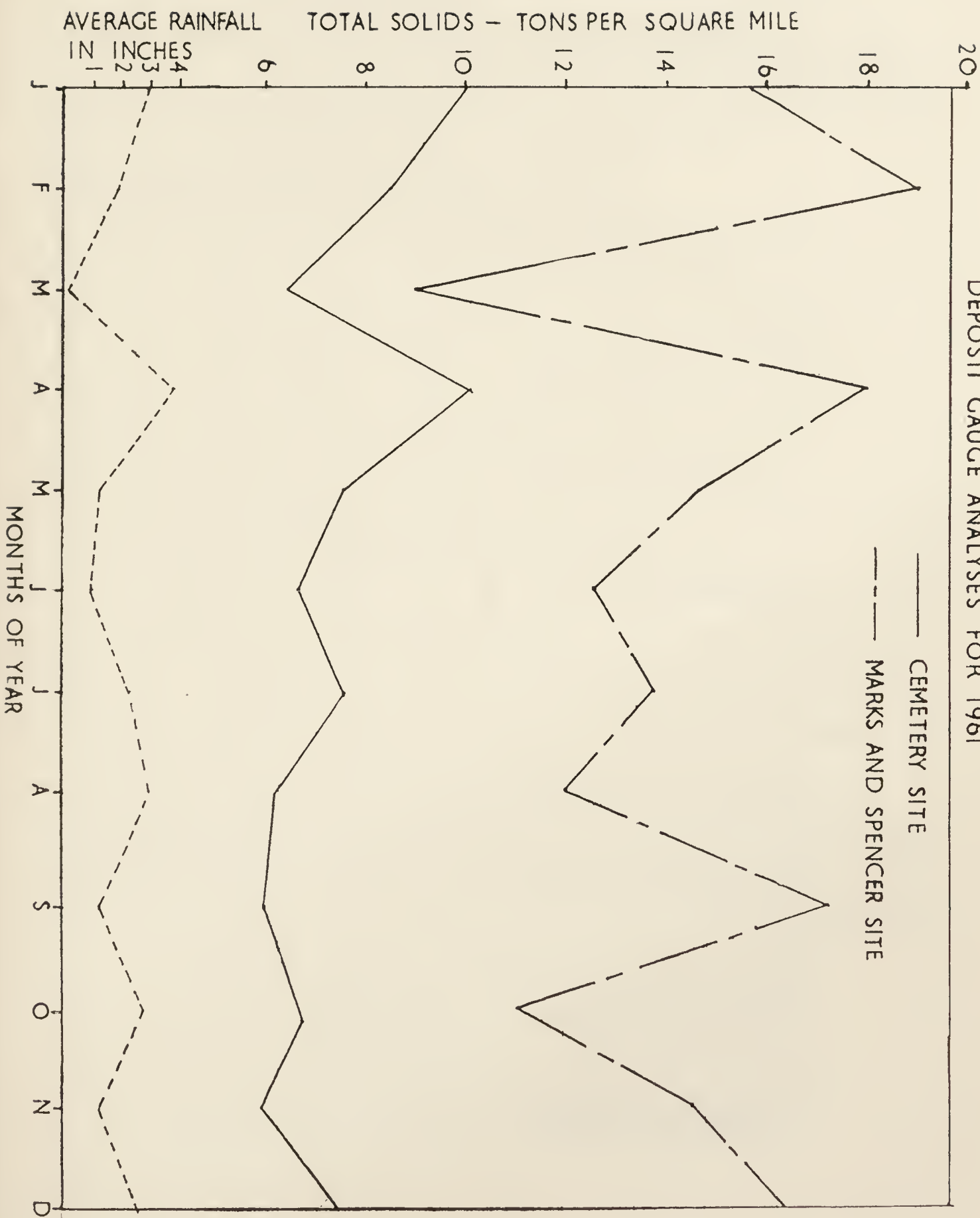
In the 'lead peroxide' method a porcelain cylinder carrying a coating of specially standardised lead peroxide is placed in a louvered box which protects it from rain and missiles but allows free circulation around the cylinder. The cylinder is exposed for a month, during which time sulphur dioxide reacts with the lead peroxide to form lead sulphate. At the end of the month the amount of sulphur collected is determined by analysis and the result expressed in empirical units. If certain other sulphur compounds are also present in the air they may also react with or be deposited on the lead peroxide layer and thus increase the result. The method is not therefore specific to sulphur dioxide but it generally provides a useful indication of the relative concentration of this gas.

The results of the monthly observations of atmospheric pollution recorded by the Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments stationed in the Borough are indicated in the following graphs.

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD FOR 1961



DEPOSIT GAUGE ANALYSES FOR 1961



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives particulars of all premises treated for the extermination of rats and mice.

	Type of Property			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural Premises
Premises inspected as a result of :—				
(a) Notification	6	129	164	4
(b) Survey	49	147	114	20
Re-inspections	164	1081	888	125
Type of Infestation :—				
(a) Rats	48	157	72	22
(b) Mice	7	119	206	2

In addition to the work indicated in the above table, the sewers in all districts of the Borough were treated for rat infestation. The methods employed were those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Details of this work are summarised below.

Number of test baits laid 141

Number of manholes in which poison
baits were laid 140

Number of manholes in which poison
baits were taken 64

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1961.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified											Total cases notified in each locality				Deaths	Total cases removed to Hospital																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years										North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone	South Ward	East Ward																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45							45 to 65	65 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Small-pox</

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death								All Ages	
								Males	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	308
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	14
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	26
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	55
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	37
19	Hyper-tension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13
20	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	50
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	15
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
34	All other accidents	6	2
35	Suicide	5	4
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—

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